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to little or no metamorphism since deposition. At Gellivare the rocks have been subjected to powerful metamorphic agencies, which have caused the magnetites and their included minerals to assume a coarsely crystalline phase. The writer regards the Adirondack magnetites as illustrations of similar deposits that have undergone a still more extreme metamorphism. H. C. C.

Biennial Report of the State Geologist. North Carolina Geological and Economic Survey, 1911. Pp. 152.

Discusses the work of the Survey during 1909 and 1910 as to highways, hydrography, forestry, magnetic surveys, and fisheries.

H. C. C.

Uranium (Radio-active) Ores and Other Rare Metals and Minerals in South Australia. Geological Survey of South Australia, 1911. Pp. 12; plates 4; map 1.

The report gives an account of recent discoveries of large deposits of low-grade uranium ores in the Flinders range. The ores occur in the oldest rocks of the state; the outcrops consist of a gossan of quartz and iron oxides principally, containing 0.2–0.5 per cent of uranium trioxide. The uranium is present as secondary uranium minerals, torbernite, autunite, gummite, carnotite, etc. It is stated that values are found to increase with depth, and that primary uranium minerals are expected to be found shortly. Other rare earths, as ceria, thoria, yttria, etc., also occur in the deposits. H. C. C.

Comparative Sketch of the Pre-Cambric Geology of Sweden and New York. By JAMES F. KEMP. New York State Museum Bulletin 149, pp. 93–106.

The oldest rocks of the Swedish pre-Cambrian consist of a great complex of both igneous and sedimentary types; the sediments include conglomerates, quartzites, limestones, sedimentary gneisses, etc.; and the igneous, a great variety of intrusives of the highest interest. It is in these rocks that many of the great deposits of iron ore are found. Intrusive into this great complex are the Serarchean granites, which are divided by Högbom into four principal types. Following the intrusion of these granites, and closing the Archean, came a period of vast denudation, considered by Högbom as the greatest time-break in the history of the earth. On the eroded surface the Jatulian sediments were later deposited; in Finland these consist of quartzites, schists, dolomites, and beds of anthracitic carbon; in age they are probably equivalent to our Upper Huronian. Into these, after a period of folding, the rapakivi granites were intruded; and, at a still later date, a variety of other intrusives. Then came a great period of denudation and very complete peneplanation, before the deposition of the Jotnian sandstones. These sandstones are subaerial deposits, little metamorphosed, and considered the equivalent of our Keweenawan. After another period of complete peneplanation the Cambrian was laid down. Unlike most of the Cambrian of America, the Swedish Cambrian has a weathered breccia as its basal facies.

H. C. C.

A Geographical Report on the Franz Josef Glacier. By JAMES MACKINTOSH BELL, with Topographical Maps and Data by REGINALD PALMER CREVILLE, and Botanical Notes by LEONARD COCKAYNE. Department of Mines, New Zealand Geological Survey. Wellington, New Zealand, 1910. Pp. 14; maps 3; photographs 6.

The Report is a very readable description of the Franz Josef Glacier system, which is of the valley type, and descends to an altitude of only 692 feet above sea-level, although it lies in latitude below 44°. The topographic maps are not contour maps. The Botanical Notes give a list of the plants found between the glacier and the coast-line.

A. E. F.

A Report on the Geological and Mineral Resources of the Arbuckle Mountains, Oklahoma. By CHESTER ALBERT REEDS, PH.D. Oklahoma Geological Survey. Bulletin No. 3. Norman, Okla., December, 1910. Pp. 69; plates 24; figs. 10.

The Arbuckle Mountains are a moderately dissected plateau ranging in elevation from 1,300 feet in the north and west to 750 feet in the southeast portion. The mountains came into existence in Pennsylvanian times, and since then have been subjected to elevation at three different times, as attested by records of the Cretaceous base level and the interrupted Miocene and Pleistocene erosion cycles.

The region consists of pre-Cambrian granite and porphyry upon which rest unconformably approximately 10,000 feet of Paleozoic sediments, ranging in age from Middle Cambrian to Pennsylvanian, and